

United States Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Research Service**Animal Health National Program Assessment and Priorities Evaluation Form**

Welcome to the ARS Animal Health National Program Assessment Survey. We really appreciate you taking the time to take this survey. ARS conducts National Program Assessments every five-years, so your input is extremely important to our program's accountability. ARS is charged with extending the Nation's scientific knowledge with research projects in agriculture, human nutrition, food safety, natural resources, the environment, and other topics affecting the Nation. Research projects at the ARS are managed within 15 national programs. Animal Health is one of those national programs. Your response to this survey will allow ARS to assess the progress and impact of our animal health research program and provide input for future modifications as we prepare for the next 5-year cycle of research. If you would like more information on our national programs, please visit our web site at <http://www.ars.usda.gov/research/programs.htm>.

For the purpose of this assessment, impact is defined as research that has or will significantly influence the field of science (e.g., animal health), create economic opportunities for producers and farmers, or enable action and regulatory agencies to formulate actions, policies and regulations to support American agriculture.

The results of this survey will be used and incorporated in the input phase of our national program planning cycle for National Program 103 Animal Health.

There are 14 questions asking you to rate the impact of the program and identify priorities. The survey should take about 15 minutes to complete. The information you provide will be kept strictly confidential by our Office of the Chief Information Officer by separating the data from any identifying characteristics. Please note there are required fields on this survey. In order for the results to provide targeted information, the survey will remind you to fill in these fields, if you skip them. At the end of the survey you will have a chance to add comments on matters of concern to you that may not be asked specifically in the survey.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0518-0042. The time required to complete this information is

estimated at 15 minutes per response due to the averaging of check boxes and test fields.

- ☐ Producer or Farmer
- ☐ Private sector; e.g., Pharmaceutical
- ☐ Trade association
- ☐ Scientific association
- ☐ Federal government agency
- ☐ State government agency
- ☐ University
- ☐ Consultant
- ☐ Other

Q2. Please identify your organization (e.g., U. of Minnesota)

Type your answer below:

Q3. How would you rate the overall impact the ARS Animal Health National Program has had in the last five years?

- ☐ Very large impact
- ☐ Large impact
- ☐ Some impact
- ☐ Very little impact
- ☐ No impact at all

Beef

- ☐ Feedlot

- ☐ Cow-calf
- ☒ Stocker
- ☐ Dairy
- ☐ Poultry
 - ☐ Broilers
 - ☐ Layers
 - ☐ Turkeys
- ☐ Sheep and goats
- ☐ Pork
 - ☐ Farrowing
 - ☐ Farrow to finish
 - ☐ Finishing
- ☐ Wildlife/Captive game species
- ☐ General animal agriculture
- ☐ Other, please specify (e.g., ducks):

Q5. Please indicate the five most important diseases for the commodity you work with most frequently:

Drop down menu (see attachment 1)

Other diseases if not listed above:

Q6. Please rate the impact the ARS Animal Health National Program has had in the commodity area you work with most frequently, for example, Poultry:

- ☐ Very large impact
- ☐ Large impact
- ☐ Some impact
- ☐ Very little impact
- ☐ No impact at all

Additional comments:

Q7. Please indicate the specific disease or animal health issue that you work with most frequently or that affects you the most:

Drop down menu (see attachment 1)

Other disease:

Q8. Please rate the impact the ARS Animal Health National Program has had in the specific disease area that you work with most frequently; for example, Avian Influenza Virus:

- ☐ Very large impact

- ☐ Large impact
- ☐ Some impact
- ☐ Very little impact
- ☐ No impact at all

Additional comments:

Q9. As we plan the future direction of our research program for the next 5 years, what are our strengths and what activities or research should ARS continue to have maximum impact? Please write your answer here:

Q10. What activities or research programs should ARS discontinue that have little or no impact? Please write your answer here:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

- ☐ For scientific program information
- ☐ For specific animal disease updates
- ☐ For information on an ARS laboratory
- ☐ Did not use
- ☐ Unaware of it

New screen if any of the first three selected: Did you find what you were looking for? Yes, no.

Additional comments:

Q14. Please add any additional comments that you feel will be useful to us regarding your experience with the ARS Animal Health National Program here:



Submit

Clear

Attachement

African Horse Sickness
African Swine Fever (ASF)
Anaplasmosis
Avian Influenza (AI)
Avian Leukosis Virus (ALV)
Avian Pneumovirus (APV)
Babesiosis
Bluetongue Virus (BTV)
Bordetella avium
Bovine Leukemia Virus
Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)
Bovine Tuberculosis
Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV)
Brucellosis
Cache Valley Fever
Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)
Classical Swine Fever Virus (CSFV)
Coccidiosis
Coxiella burnetii (Q-fever)
Ehrlichia ruminantium (Heartwater)
Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD)
Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus (FMDV)
Gangrenous dermatitis
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)
Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD)
Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT)
Intestinal parasites of ruminants (Trichostrongylus, Ostertagia, Nematodirus)
Japanese Encephalitis virus
Lawsonia intracellularis
Leptospirosis
Mannheimia haemolytica
Malignant Catarrhal Fever (MCF)
Marek's Disease Virus (MDV)
Mastitis
Mycobacterium paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease)
Mycoplasma bovis (Bovine TB)
Mycoplasma gallisepticum (MG)
Necrotic enteritis (NE)
Newcastle Disease (Low virulent/Endemic)
Newcastle Disease (Virulent/Exotic)
Nipah virus
Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale (ORT)
Pasteurella multocida
Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

Piroplasmosis - Equine

Porcine Circovirus

Porcine Coronavirus (PEDV/PDCoV)

Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)

Poult Enteritis Mortality Syndrome (PEMS)

Pox viruses (Parapox, Sheeppox, Capripox)

Reticuloendotheliosis virus (REV)

Rift Valley Fever

Schmallenberg Virus

Scrapie

Swine Influenza Virus (SIV)

Theileriosis (East Coast Fever)

Toxoplasmosis

Trichinellosis

Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV)

West Nile virus